THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 469. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE Austrian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company's Steamers have ceased to ply between Alexandria and Trieste, until further notice.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Austrian Lloyds Agents.
23jy Shanghai, 30th June, 1859.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I, Schooner *Minna*, 299 Tons Register, 5,500 Peculs capacity, and in excellent order for any voyage.
For particulars apply to
ABRAHAM HOWARD.
tf Shanghai, 15th June, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR R. D. BROWER is no longer a member in our firm, the business will be conducted as heretofore under the name of
HAMILTON & Co.
16jy Ningpo, 8th July, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.
JOHN BLAIN.
公道 *Kung-tow.*
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 1oc

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. BONSTEDT has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.
E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of M. JAMES BOWMAN in the firm of W. H. WARDLEY & Co. *of Hongkong* and JAMES BOWMAN & Co. *of Shanghae*, cease on this date. Our business will be conducted by the remaining Partners—Mr. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON and Mr. ALFRED JAMES HOW, *at Shanghae* under the style of JOHNSON & Co., and *at Hongkong* until further notice as before.
W. H. WARDLEY & Co.,
of Hongkong.
JAMES BOWMAN & Co.,
of Shanghae.
3se Hongkong, 30th June, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS DAVID NEAVE is a Partner in our firm in China.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
6au Shanghai, 28th June 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have established myself, since the *1st January last*, as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at this Port.
R. S. R. FUSSELL.
tf Foochow, 16th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co
THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.
E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership under which THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, and HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, have heretofore carried on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents* in Singapore, under the style of KER, RAWSON & Co., expires *on the 30th instant.*
Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, & HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, will carry on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, from and after *the 1st May next*, as Co-partners, under the style of
PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.
6au Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established a GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS at *Nagasaki* and *Decima* in *Japan*, under the style of FRIELINK & Co.
Mr. ADOLPH VOGET is authorized to sign the firm.
W. G. FRIELINK.
30jy Nagasaki, 15th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December, 1857.*

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.
Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.
For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.
INTEREST
will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., " " "	6	"
Twelve do., " " "	7	"

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.
RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.
EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Myss Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.
HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS AND MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.
EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*
HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:
1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*
The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.
For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as Agents for the Marine Insurance Company
"HELVETIA,"
of St. Gallen, Switzerland.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
27au Shanghai, 19th June, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
R. S. R. FUSSELL.
178o Foochow, 1st June, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000. on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.
The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.
Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—
1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*
And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*
ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*
ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 on;y on one Risk.
A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.
No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.
Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.
Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.
Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.
X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Champagne ex *Wild Flower*, in 1 doz. Cases. Price Tls. 8 per doz.
Apply to
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
23jy Shanghai 9th July, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.
tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry, do. Golden do. Superior Old Port. } in 3 doz. Cases.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.
Also,
Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.
KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.
Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.

A Dwelling House containing a Dining-room, two Drawing-rooms and four large Bedrooms with Dressing-rooms attached.
The Servants-rooms, Garden, and other arrangements, are suited to the wants of residents generally. Apply to
A. CUSHNY.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1859.

TO LET.

A House and Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Bridge Street; also, a large double Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Church Street.
For particulars apply to
R. FRANCIS.
tf Shanghai, 8th June, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS.
CONDUCTED BY W. CROOKES, F.C.S.
Weekly, price 3d.; by Post, 4d.

THE Photographic News is now the recognised organ of Photography, the medium of communication and interchange of ideas between advanced students, and the record of all improvements and discoveries which take place in the Art.
"One such discovery is announced in the current number of the Photographic News; for photography itself—a science of our own age—already has so vast a practical business that it supports a journal of its own, and whether for the practical man or the deep-thinking philosopher, there are few journals more interesting than this weekly paper."—*Spectator.*
London: CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 23jy

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI. YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed to their new Store, respectfully invite the attention of the Resident and Shipping Community, to their extensive Stock of Goods, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental Articles, received by late arrivals from England and America.
Fresh Invoices of Oilman's Stores, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Figs, Prunes, Butter, Cheeses, Dried Apples, Gallego Flour, Cold Water, Soda and Fancy Biscuits, Split Peas, Corn Meal, Cider Vinegar, Candles, Navy and Pilot Bread.
A fine assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, Crockery, Water Filters, Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Perfumery.
Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Alpacca, Merino, White Cord, Linen Duck and Drills, Spanish Stripes, Summer Vestings, Printed Flannel, Rubber Overcoats, Turkish Linen and Cotton Towels, Napkins, Chintzes, Damask and Embossed Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Merino Vests & Pants, Cotton Socks and Half-hose, Felt and Pith Hats, Cloth Caps, French and English Boots & Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Rugs & Rollers, and Dog Collars.
Solar Stand and Hanging, Brackets, and Study Lamps, Chandeliers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Burners, Toilet Glasses, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Rattan Chairs, Canton Matting, &c.; and a complete assortment of Ship Chandlery.
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*
The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.
The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.
An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.
For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.
13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,
See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."
PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES
For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.
Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.
ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.
For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.
Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Tae-hing. 泰興
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.
Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.
Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

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OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, has been pleased to direct D. B. Robertson, Esq., to proceed to his post at Canton, and to appoint Thos. Taylor Meadows, Esq. to act as H. M. Consul at Shanghai.

By Order,

W. DE NORMANN,
1st Attaché.

Her Majesty's Legation, 23d July, 1859.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. Hy. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 2d August, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,800 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 25th July*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Saturday, the 30th July*, and Parcels at this Office until Noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 20th July, 1859.

NOTICE.

FOR sale at the Store of the undersigned.
Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

H. FOGG & Co.
22oc Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

TO LET.

SEVERAL fine Rooms with or without Board. Apply to

KUPPERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23d July, 1859.

WANTED.

A respectable and intelligent Steward who undertands his business thoroughly.
Apply by letter addressed *A.* to the care of the *North-China Herald* Office.
None need applywithout good references.
o Shanghai, 23d July, 1859.

NOTICE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced Book-keeper who has been three years engaged at this port and is well versed in the general business routine of the same.
Address "J. B." at the Office of this Paper.
tf Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

AMBROTYPES—AMBROTYPES.

THE undersigned respectfully begs to intimate to the Community that he is prepared to take the Ambrotype Likeness in a Style superior to anything hitherto offered in Shanghai.
Charges low and satisfaction guaranteed.
Yang-king Pang Road, next door to Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 21st July, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	May 26	Singapore,	July 2
Bombay,	June 16	Hongkong,	July 11
Calcutta,	June 24	New York,	May 10
Galle,	June 22		

Mail of 10th June from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 23d.—Shanghai, 30th inst. Last year it was received on 28th, per *Chusan*.

Latest dates in England from China.—

Hongkong, March 31	*vid* Marseilles,	Received .. May	16
Shanghai, „ 23	*vid* Southampton,	„	21

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Thorne, of a Daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 22d July, 1859.		Ending 22d July, 1858.	
15,—Max. 86	Min. 79	Max. 94	Min. 81
16,— „ 86	„ 79	„ 94	„ 80
17,— „ 88	„ 80	„ 94	„ 81
18,— „ 89	„ 79	„ 93	„ 78
19,— „ 88	„ 80	„ 87	„ 77
20,— „ 89	„ 80	„ 84	„ 77
21,— „ 89	„ 80	„ 84	„ 73
22,— „ 90	„ 80	„ 82	„ 73

To be continued weekly.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, 6 m/s., Bank Rate, 6s. 6d., Credits & Bills with document, 6s. 7d. per Tl.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		Patna	
July	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
16—470	..480	..570	..575	
18—470	..480	..570	..570	
19—472	..485	..570	..580	
20—470	..480	..575	..580	
21—470	..480	..575	..580	
22—470	..480	..575 nil.	..580 nil.	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—July 22d, *Helvetia*, (Old. bq.), Thorade, from Formosa; *Lucy & Harriet*, (Russ. sh.), Huntelu, from Singapore; and *Vryhandel*, (Du. bq.), Leverstein, from Japan; 23d, *Coromandel*, (H. M. S.), from King-tang.

DEPARTED.—July 22d, *Magicienne*, (H. M. str.), for King-tang; and *Tell*, (Ham. bq.), Koch, for Hongkong & Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Mississippi*, Mr. J. Heard. Per *Lucy & Harriet*, Col. von Siebold, & Son.

DEPARTED.—Per *Maryland*, Capt. Curtois, Royal Regiment, Messrs. John Costerton, and C. H. H. Papendeik. Per *Hersilia*, Mr. T. Galloway.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
June 4.
For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Hubner, Messrs. Rigby, Hubner, Junr., Hannen, Thierry, Robert Gautin, and Bassingnot.
For Shanghai, Mr. Alex. Macpherson.
June 20.
For Hongkong, Messrs. A. Booth, and C. Bell.
August 20.
For Shanghai, Mr. R. J. Ashton.

The *Coromandel* came in to-day from Kintang Island where she left the *Assistance* and *Chesapeake* yesterday evening. The latter had arrived from the Gulf on the morning. The Admiral is better and the invalids all doing well. Kintang appears to be a salubrious spot for them. There was no later news from the Gulf. The *Chesapeake* had made a long passage down. The *Coromandel* saw nothing of the *Highflyer* outside,

Two papers have come to hand which purport to be Sangkolinsin's memorials on the attack on Ta-ku of the 25th ulto., and barbarian proceedings, and retrocedings, since that date. We are assured by a gentleman to whom we have submitted them that they have been most probably made up from the accounts published by ourselves, they are so remarkably free from the exaggerated compliments to native skill and valour which usually characterise compositions of the sort. There are other indications, besides, of their want of authenticity. We hope, nevertheless, to give a translation of them in our next, unless something more reliable turns up.

We are also obliged to postpone the publication of an interesting correspondence on the Opium Transit Duties. Ho Kwei-tsing, the Governor-general of this jurisdiction, had proposed, it appears, a lower scale than is pleasing to the Board of Revenue and a high committee charged to examine the question. He would at the same time have raised the war tax on the opium trade. The Emperor believes that Ho's system is suggested by a desire to fill his own pocket; an opinion which the mandarins in committee endorse.

It is our painful office to record the death of Capt. Nicholas Vansittart, R.N., C.B., late in Command of H. M. S. *Magicienne*. He died on board on the 17th instant whilst lying off Kintang or Lookong, near Ningpo, from the effects of the wound by which he lost his leg in the engagement before the Taku forts, in the entrance to the Pei-ho on the 25th ulto., aggravated by fever and ague arising from exposure in the swamp on that occasion.

The *Magicienne* came into harbour on Monday the 18th and the funeral took place in the evening of that day. The Ministers of England and France the Foreign Consuls and a large number of the foreign residents of Shanghai attended. There were also nearly 500 men from the ships-of-war in harbour. The solemn procession moved from the landing place to Trinity Church where the service was read by the Chaplain of the *Magicienne* assisted by the Rev. J. Hobson. It then proceeded to the Cemetery where the remains of that noble and estimable man were deposited in their final resting place.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

We have been able to collect the following short account of Capt. Vansittart's career in the service. He entered the Navy in 1832; joined the Cornwallis in 1841 under Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, served in the operations against Tsekee, Chapoo and Woosung for which he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. in Dec. 1842. As Flag Lieut. he accompanied Sir Thomas Cochrane's expedition in the Bruni river and shortly after was engaged as Aid-de-Camp to Capt. Rodney Mundy in the arduous pursuit of the Sultan of Bruni.[1] For his conduct on that occasion, and other services, he was promoted to the rank of Commander in Jan. 1847. Soon after he commissioned the *Prolic* 16, and was on the Mediterranean station until 1849 when she was paid off. His commission as Captain was dated April 1854. In Feb. 1855 he commissioned the *Magicienne* and was most actively employed in the Baltic—where he distinguished himself on many occasions in the destruction of forts and otherwise, and in August had command of a division of Gun and Mortar-boats at the bombardment of Sweaborg. For this service he was decorated with the Order of Companion of the Bath. After the war he proceeded in the *Magicienne*, first to the Black Sea, then to the Pacific, and afterwards to China. He did good service in command of a Squadron acting against Pirates in the vicinity of Hongkong in September and October last, destroying 150 junks and fast-boats and killed and captured 458 pirates, and off Amoy in October he destroyed 60 pirate junks and row-boats.

The *Magicienne* was then appointed to the special service of the British Minister in China and left Shanghai on the 15th ultimo with the Hon'ble F. W. Bruce and suite for the entrance to the Pei-ho, on their way to Peking to exchange the Ratified treaties.

A detailed account of the events that occurred on that fatal expedition has been already given, but, little has been said of the bravery of our forces opposed to that deep-laid scheme of treachery. In singling out one from the many gallant fellows who fell, or suffered, on that occasion, we would not, for a moment, be supposed to detract from the noble conduct and courage of any. No! the mournful ceremony, above related, awakened the mind from a lethargy that the sad accounts had plunged it into and brought home to the heart the reality of that disastrous day.

The cool contempt of danger shown by Admiral Hope when shifting his flag from one boat to another as each became disabled. The intrepidity with which Commanders, Officers and men fought their guns until their boats sunk under them and the alacrity with which they obeyed the order to land and storm an enemy ensconced behind case-mated batteries whose guns, served with deadly precision as they had experienced, were directed upon the pits and ditches in the swamp through which the devoted little band had to pass, knee deep in mud, will never be forgotten by generous British hearts. It was a "Forlorn Hope" a second "Balaclava charge." It unhappily failed, the list of casualties,—480 out of 1,500, and no reinforcements at hand, sufficiently show the reason. They retreated but not until their number was so reduced that it was barely sufficient to convey their wounded comrades from the swamp in which they were lying, to the boats. The names of many who distinguished themselves on that day have been mentioned, but we believe there was no exception where the opportunity presented itself.

There is no further reliable news from the Gulf or Peking. The American Minister remains in the neighbourhood, negotiating. Rumour has many tongues. Amongst other things it is said, that he has arrived at Peking and exchanged Ratifications with a Mandarin of high degree;—That he is still at the northern entrance to the Pei-ho;—That he is at Tien-tsing waiting the arrival of the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana (who it will be remembered left here about the 15th ultimo for Peking overland), with whom he will exchange the ratified Treaties. This we think the most probable; however, be it done as it may, there is little doubt that he will obtain his Treaty and that England will not envy his success under such circumstances.

It is worthy of remark and characteristic of the duplicity and mendacity of these people, that they have always pretended ignorance about our successes against them, from the operations during the last war to the capture and occupation of Canton; but, already, not only those who are in constant intercourse with us, but in the country the people are speaking of our reverse at Tien-tsin and taunting us with it. If England does not by a powerful force, recover her prestige in this country, her subjects will have to abandon the trade to neutral nations.

A Decree of the 16th June, translated below, would lead us to infer that in the late cession of territory to Russia the Chinese negotiator had acted without due caution or sufficient authority. In Yin Yáu-yung's memorial the amount ceded is named as 50 *li*, from 10 to 12 miles. The document has not been yet circulated in print, and it will occur to any one who has ever seen the Chinese characters, 十, 10 and 千, 1,000, that the latter has been substituted by mistake for the former. The position of the rivers referred to favours this assumption. Yih Shan, who, as the first syllable of his name shews, is a member of the imperial family of the same generation with the reigning emperor, is the Rebel-quelling Generalissimo who fought us at Canton in 1841, and has since been in honorable exile, first in the western colonies where he was high in office for many years, and since in the Manchurian province of Heh Lung Kiang, or Taitsihar, the upper valley of the Saghalien Ula, or Amur. He was denounced, as we have seen, by Yin Yáu-yung, before the treaties of Tien-tsing were concluded, and we must ascribe it to his blood relationship with his master that his *procés* has occupied a year, and that his punishment for ceding away a large slice of territory by mistake is simple privation of his insignia of office. Any doubts as to the point on the coast to which Russia was entitled to descend by her treaty of last year, are removed by this Decree. The Sui-fun river falls into sea, according to Dr. Williams, whose map is confirmed by those of the Chinese, in the first great bay east of Hwanchun, in the 43rd degree of north latitude.

The country of the Sui-fun and Usuri Rivers being part of Kirin, does not in any sense march with the Russian territory, nor is it under the jurisdiction of the general governing Heh Lung Kiang (Taitsihar). Last year, however, Yih Shan, general of the latter government, believing too readily (or, carelessly) in what he was told by the lieutenant-general Kilaminga, settled a boundary question with the Russian envoy in a by no means satisfactory manner. He managed the matter in fact very ill. His offence admits of no excuse whatever.

We command therefore that Yih Shan, general governing Heh Lung Kiang, be deprived of his rank but retained in his office, and We charge him to explain in discussion and define† those points in respect of which in his former proceedings he concealed his bungling from us.

We command that the lieutenant-general Kilaminga, who has been retained at his post since his degradation, be deprived of his post, and that T'opuch'in send an officer to conduct him to the Usuri country and there expose him in the cangue as a warning to all. Respect this!

We command that the vacancy of lieutenant-general on the Heh Lung Kiang establishment be filled by Kwanpáu. Respect this!

* The text says "It is by no means not" in Taitsihar, but this is manifestly an error.

† That is, to the Russians. He is to lay down conditions, or define propositions; in fact, to recommence negotiations.

The Rebels.—We have received in the past week more than one copy of proclamations and despatches by Shingpáu, a Mongolian, commanding-in-chief against the rebels in Ngan Hwui and the country adjoining, who reports great successes, and is publishing liberal offers of pardon to any who will return their allegiance. One of these documents, of great length, was forwarded this morning by a Chinese correspondent, who sent with it a slip to the effect that, since the issue of his last proclamation, Shingpáu had been severely beaten before Ting-yuen, in the centre of Ngan Hwui, by the Nieh Fi, "who had broken out again." They belong properly to Ho Nan, and Shingpáu seems to have assumed that he had done with them, and to have been directing his force against the T'ai P'ing insurgents south of their country.

The same authority states, and vouches for his statement with particular emphasis, that on the 5th inst. Hwashana's baggage was attacked by the Nieh Fi, as he was crossing the borders of Kiang Su, Ho Nan and Ngan Hwui. They made off with 24 baggage-carts of effects great and small. Our late Táu-tai, Sieh, was also plundered, and Li Hwan-wan, formerly sub-prefect here, was killed with his whole family. The scene of this catastrophe, we learn from another source, was a place called T'an-shun.

The Memorial translated below, we see from its contents, must have been presented after negotiations had commenced at Tien-tsing last year, but before they were concluded. It has not, to our knowledge, been published in the *Peking Gazette*, but the manuscript is in general circulation here, and there is no reason to doubt its authenticity. The policy it recommends is so much that of the old school of China statesmen, and it expresses this in language so little new to us, that had it not been for late events, and the rumours preceding and in some sort explaining these, we should not have troubled our readers with the document. As it is, we conceive it to possess a certain interest.

Your Majesty's servant, Yin Yau-yung presents a memorial; prostrate beseeching your Majesty, for that the proposed conditions of peace are in the extreme pernicious, to choose freely from among the opinions of plain reasoners, to thrust out with vigour those who counsel what is vicious; and by speedily deciding on a policy befitting the great interest at stake, to turn danger into safety.

He would humbly represent that ever since the vagabond barbarians first revolted, the sole study of your Ministers, in their ignorance and inefficiency, has been to be at peace with them. For every day the state reposed itself, for so many did they, princes of the blood, or secretaries of state, repose themselves, finding no moment for contemplation of that future which was causing hidden sorrow to the Empire's Gods.*

Now, whereas the evils that have befallen us at Tien-tsing in these days are the result of the complaisance of Kishen, Kiying, and Hipu on a former occasion, if, in this second instance, they charged with the administration be similarly complaisant, the issue will be very much more disastrous.

The conditions of peace, it has been lately reported, are nearly arranged, and among them are such articles as that providing indemnity for war expenses. That is to say that China, the mighty, mighty empire of Ta Tsing, is to be commanded by a few thousand barbarians; that they have but to command it and she shall tender them her lands or her cities. But of the clauses which are most pernicious there are none so woeful as those [which authorise] the establishment of a residence (*lit.* hall,) in the capital, trade up the rivers in the interior, and the propagation of religion in the provinces. The heart of those who have heard it burns with vexation. Every one knows, aye even to the women and children, that it ought not to be.

In Your servant's opinion, if Kweiliang and Hwashana, being ministers of the Ta Tsing Empire, had any conscience at all, they would assuredly not endure to test your Majesty's pleasure with such propositions. Should they so test it, your Majesty, whose light is divinely bright, will assuredly not fall into the snare of counsels so disloyal.

"Do not," says an ancient proverb, "over advantage a tribe not your own, for it will be "certain to force itself into your place." "How," said the founder of the Sung Dynasty, "shall I "allow any one to snore on the ledge of the bed on "which I sleep myself?" The Capital is a precious spot.† Had the outer barbarians brought tribute thither, still should [free] ingress and egress have been prohibited them, intercourse with them guarded against (or, fended off): and the ceremony [of their presentation] over, they should have returned without being allowed to loiter and delay. How then, [when they come] with violence and hostility, with a feud that has lasted through generations,‡ are they to be suffered to station officers here in official residences, to have their free way,§ to roam at random about the centre of the Empire‖ filling its highways and byways with the Kiang and the I (barbarians from west and east)? Never indeed from ancient days until now have such things been heard of. The English barbarians, it is said, took possession not long since of the capital of Lewchew and there proceeded to such lengths that they forced their way into the king's palace, no one venturing to hinder them. It needs not that Your servant should set forth in detail the calamity herein involved.

The Great River, in that it passes through the centre of Kiang Nan, Cheh Kiang, and Sz' Ch'uen, is in fact the line which divides the empire in half. There is a difference between it and ports along the sea-coast. If trade [at these] has been a mistake, [the country] may be compared to the body of a man, suffering as is were from paralysis in his four limbs; with the civilised and the barbarians huddled together up the river, the paralysis is attacking his bowels. The grain supply when not carried by sea is carried by the canal, to enter which it must cross the Great River, and by what route is it to pass, if some morning¶ the river and the sea are blocked up? The sea may not be of importance to official or merchants for their travelling to and fro, or for the transmission of their correspondence, but the River is their thoroughfare; and if the barbarians throw a ships across the river way, the north [of China] will be separated from the south.

The Salt excise of Hwai-ngan, Yang-chau, and Han-k'au, is in great disorder. The salt smugglers are committing every atrocity. If they get the rebellious barbarian to become their receivers, the whole revenue derivable from Salt will revert to the barbarians, and the officers of government will be ruined. Nor is this all, the more ports they occupy the more stir they will make; the more complicated their intercourse with the Chinese, the more easily will causes of quarrel present themselves. The local authorities, if they favour the barbarians, will outrage the people; if they favour the people will outrage the barbarians, who withal regard the seizure of a governor-general or a secretary of state as they do the tying up of a dog or a pig. What extent of mischief do their hearts in secret not contemplate perpetrating? [To admit them upon the River] would be like keeping a tiger in one's balcony, supporting a robber in one's house; they may break out into violence at any moment. If this point be carried, the state is lost.¶ Could we in such a case obtain even a place apart to be at peace in, as under the Eastern Tsin Dynasty (A.D. 312—416) or the Southern Sung (1163—1281), if we required it?

To come to the propagation of religion; without being versed in the religion of the Lord of Heaven, Your servant takes its general aim to be to disturb the world, to bewilder the people, to foster privily a desire for what is strange. Were it otherwise why should the nations that have embraced it, who of courses are free to practise it themselves, insist on proselytising; or, granted their right to proselytise, go roaming through the provinces, working and slaving as they do, undaunted by fatigue? The rebels of the late period have also made profession of the doctrine of the Lord of Heaven. The poisonous influence [of its propagators,] exciting and deceiving, blinding themselves in such alliances, is plainly spreading. When they shall have travelled through the provinces, and informed themselves of the dimensions of the empire, of the features of the country and the strength of its positions, the power and weakness of its forces, the fatness and leanness of its lands, they will contract relations in every place they visit, with the powerful and influential, they will assist the poor and needy, so to work on man's hearts. There is good proof that these are the means ever employed by the English barbarians, as silkworm-like they eat their way into little states.

It is urged by those who advise the state (or, by certain politicians,) that commercial intercourse and propagation of religion may as well be tolerated now, and action taken by-and-by, when military operations in the provinces are brought to a close. Now the people have been suffering from war a long time, but, fiercely as the flame of rebel atrocity has raged, the people have not revolted, and we may therefore yet hope to enjoy once more the blessings of peace. But how are we look for them if, while we expel one brigand, we call in another? Who will not give up the struggle, officer, soldier, minister, or plebeian? Some say, Put off consideration of the means of opposing them till the time comes. To Your servant's mind, it is next to impossible to infuse spirit into a column when cowardice has become habitual to it. Troops are now at the foot of our walls, and ministers have still the face to urge, that it is not for us to begin the quarrel; one tolerates (or ignores) the shamelessness of the

* The gods of land and grain.

† We should say sacred ground.

‡ That is, begun under the last reign, Táu Kwang, and revived under this.

§ *Lit.* to mingle their lips and unite their teeth, viz. with us, as if we were all part of the same mob.

‖ *Lit.* the nave of the wheel of the Imperial Chariot.

¶ *Lit.* the great matter is gone.

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other. [When is the time to come?] Besides if we are to make them promises first and to offer them opposition afterwards, they will be in the right and we in the wrong. And who will choose [in such case] to exert himself for the state?

[There is another contingency.] Once the barbarians have the treaty they demand, they will possibly not wait until the rebels are put down, but will be off at once to the interior, will be taking up their ground in every place, making common cause with the rebels, secretly co-operating with them; or, failing this, will attack the rebels on their own account, and having got the victory, will come forward with other important requisitions; or, failing this, will seize the cities in possession of the rebels, arguing that they have not taken them from us. In so many ways may we prick our hands.

The advisers of the state say, If we do not make peace we must fight, and if we fight, is the issue certain in our grasp? Let your servant reply to this by asking, Is the issue of peace for certain in our grasp? If it be, the past is in contradiction to the present. Let us look no farther back than last spring. They (the barbarians,) have ever since been working their way north, and why, when we have been bending and complying, we may say, to an extreme length, should their brute violence have day by day increased? We see that if we sue for peace in dread of war, we have still to sue farther that peace may be completed, and when it is, there are still to come calamities beyond the reach of speculation. As to the plea that the issue of war is certainly not in our grasp, how came it, [let us ask,] some years ago that, when Li K'ai-fang and Lin Kwei-shih and others, broke out in rebellion several degrees more ferociously than the barbarians, of a sudden [they disappeared;] not a remnant [of their gang] returned home. The whole secret of this was that there was no division of opinion about war; it was all advancing and no retiring; but in the present instance opinion is all in favor of peace, and so our courage is turned to faint heartedness.

Sangkolinsin has a redoubtable force; he is well versed in war offensive and defensive; were he to rouse himself the rebellious barbarians would feel some fear. In the late collision between the Tien-tsing people and the barbarians, the barbarians feared to meet them.** Some of the salt-smugglers and pirates would have seized their ships; fell down on their knees before the Imperial Commissioners and the Governor-General, and volunteered to fight *en masse*. The Imperial Commissioners and the Governor-General refused them permission, and they did not venture to act on their own responsibility. They could not help themselves, and so their opposition was but incidental and not great.†† Who will say that the people are not equal to the occasion? Let your Majesty desire Kweiliang and Hwashana not to confine their whole attention to negotiating peace. Let T'an Ting-siang stir up the troops and the people. *If*, in the civil or military establishment, or among the gentry or literates, there be found such a man as Yü Tsz'-tang, let him take the chief direction. Let high rewards be secretly offered; let preparation be made where it is needed; every city near be called on to enrol militia and hold them in readiness to move; and let your Majesty at the same time issue a decree widely proclaiming chastisement and subjugation, and command any officer on the establishment of Shun-tien Fu (the metropolitan department,) of the province of Chih Li, or of the capital, who desires to return home to organize militia, to proceed thither and make the necessary arrangements (or manage the matter.) Our preparations completed in so many ways, then, some morning when in their malice (or, cunning) they are minded to do what seems good to them, let Sangkolinsin with his large force hem them in in front, let the braves from all points close on them in rear. Let off the water of the river as well, and so choke the river; thus the barbarian ships shall not be be able either to advance or retire. If it be alleged that these means are insufficient to put their lives in our power, Your servant does not believe it.

Your servant is informed that the adviser in chief of the English barbarians is Li Tai-kwoh,‡‡ a native of Kia-ying Chau;§§ a person of an extraordinarily truculent disposition, who goes constantly to the residence of Kweiliang and Hwashana, and insults them [in language] clamorously vituperative. It is inexplicable to Your servant that Kweiliang and Hwashana, attended as they are by no inconsiderable following of troops and retainers, should be so afraid of any single Li Tai-kwoh as to submit quietly to his insolence. Li Tai-kwoh was actually seized by the Tien-tsing people, when the Imperial Commissioners, instead of [acting as they should,] had him set at liberty (*lit.* raised the siege.) Will your Majesty be pleased to direct that steps be taken for his capture, and that [his head] be immediately exposed for example's sake, without the formality of detention or trial; lest something unexpected should be attempted [to save him.]

In the Ninety-six Villages of Kwang Tung, we hear, where the spirit of the population is such that the suppression of the red-head rebels, a few years ago, was entirely due to their exertions, the barbarian vagabonds have been to search for arms. They returned with wounds, and then wanted to constrain the district authorities of Nan-hai and Pwan-yü to accompany them. The villagers however, declaring that whoever came within their limits should die at once, then and there refused to allow them (the authorities) to proceed. Now, in the beginning of the 3d moon (April) Lo Tun-yen, Lung Yuen-hi, and Su Ting-kwei went thither to organise train-bands, and collected several myriads of men. It is doubtful whether they have fought an action; no victory has as yet been announced; Your servant would suppose, because your Majesty has not invested them with independent powers; or because they fear that they might be blamed as Hwang Tsung-han was at Tau-hü.‖‖ Let your Majesty be pleased to issue a decree liberal in promises, that shall incite their ardour to immediate action on a grand scale. Hwang Tsung-han is moving [thither] dilatorily, by a circuitous route, impressed with the idea that his business is the conduct of peace negotiations. But let Your Majesty command him to hasten on and co-operate in the work of extermination, without further tarrying and looking about him, and thereby hindering ¶¶ instead of [promoting] the efforts of the gentry and the people. Let unanimous effort be insisted on, and an early report to the Throne of hard-wrought success.*** On hearing of such, the barbarian vessels now at Tien-tsing will be obliged to turn to save themselves, but we will intercept their way back by the port. It may not be in our power to annihilate the hateful brood, but [we must do our best;] what is required of us is that we do not make believe in order to obtain credit that we do not deserve.

When the advisers of the state tell us, If you fight and are not victorious, the situation is desperate, let them be told, Get more troops and fight again; in war there is victory and defeat; in peace there is defeat, no victory. When they say, If you are victorious in this instance they will avenge their defeat in another; and then your situation is desperate, let them be told, Fight on, once for all; [your enemy] is of the nature of a dog or a sheep; once chastised and subdued he will not dare to avenge it. Look at his defeat at Formosa in the reign of Tâu Kwang. All he did was to throw himself on Kiying and Tahungah; but his mouth watered no more for Formosa.††† Herein is another proof of his want of power.

From of old there has been bloodshed from arms, danger in battle; this is unavoidable. When man has done his best, he must abide the will of heaven. Who shall win and who lose, not Chu Hoh-liang‡‡‡ himself could foretell.

The advisers of the state, maintaining that there is no certain issue in their hands, would shake your sacred Majesty's decision. They are closing men's mouths; checking the ardour of the army, and having lost the day by their inactivity, are simply watching for reports, solicitous to surrender themselves accordingly. Yet why? For years there has been war in the provinces, without any constant rule of good or ill success; there has been some of both on either side; and have Your servants, in despair to think that the issue was not in their hands, ever requested your Majesty to lay the bow and arrow in its case?

May your Majesty, considering in its integrity the interest of the empire (*lit.* the great game,) look far before you to the troubles that are to come hereafter; and, knowing how little hope there is of satisfying the desires of the barbarians, bethink you that there is still time to recover things from their present condition. It does not follow that everything uttered by Your ministers, or those of the imperial kindred, should be correct; it cannot be that from among the measures suggested by Your lesser servants there is nothing worth selection.

Members of the government! whichsoever of you allowed the barbarian ships to sail into the river, whichsoever of you have urged compliance with demands on which the barbarians were insisting, ponder it well day and night, and it may chance that you will take the same view of your perversity and misdoing, and admit to yourselves that it was because of your dread of punishment that you simulated this pertinacious stolidity. And let your Majesty, who will not have the heart to award [these ministers] punishment or death, command them to return home, and admonish them to wash their hearts and purge their thoughts, and as they grow older improve;§§§ which if they do not they will find it hard to escape the penalty of the statute. Let Kweiliang, Hwashana, and T'an Ting-siang, be strictly enjoined, when lawless demands are insisted on, not to lay their responsibility upon fate, but when the case presents itself, to fight, without tarrying and looking behind them.

For the other matter, the cession by Yih Shan of 50 (5,000?) *li* of the Heh Lung Kiang country, with his hands folded before him, his excuse being that it has never been the practice to wait for your Majesty's commands, though he were cut in pieces inch by inch, it would not cover his offence. Your servant well knows that your Majesty will surely find a means to punish him.‖‖‖

Your Majesty's plans once decided, Your commands once issued, from sea to sea there will be felt a thrill of emotion, and all will know that at the will of the Supreme, his servants and his people are made resolute, and the barbarians are dismayed. On the punishment inflicted by Your Celestial Majesty reform will follow; it will rest with us to tighten our grasp or to loosen it; we may exterminate or we may conciliate; we may modify our course as the occasion appears to demand.

Your servant is not unaware that your Majesty's ears have already been sated with words such as he has spoken to-day. It is only because of his extreme trouble at danger so serious, that he has intruded [on You] things regarding which he should have been silent. It is with tears that he thrusts his representation [upon Your attention,] and prostrate he implores thereon the penetrating glance of Your Sacred Majesty's intelligence.

** *Lit.* avoided their point.

†† *Lit.* accidentally, or, by the way, and slightly they thrust them back. The memorialist alludes probably to a row which took place just after Kiying's arrival, when a mob, in which there was at least one Canton man, pelted some foreigners.

‡‡ Mr. H. N. Lay.

§§ Natives of Kia-ying Chau, a sub-prefecture of Kwang Tung are said to acquire the mandarin dialect with great facility.

‖‖ A market-town supposed to be in Sz' Chuen, where Hwang was once before governor-general.

¶¶ *Lit.* clutching them by the fore-arm.

*** *Lit.* skin success; such as a soldier obtains whose skin is well scarred in the fight.

††† Tahungah was removed, at Sir H. Pottinger's instance, from Formosa, for his barbarity to the crew of an English ship. He was soon in office again, and his punishment has been more than once commiseratingly noticed in state papers.

‡‡‡ A warrior famous about A.D. 230.

§§§ Improve what is left them of life; *lit.* improve like the mulberry and the yu tree, which are not worth anything till they attain a certain age.

‖‖‖ See the following translation.

A MEETING of the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. the President in the chair. Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H. M. Consul General for Japan and D. B. Robertson, Esq., H. M. Consul at Shanghai were elected Honorary Members of the Society. The following Gentlemen were also elected Ordinary Members, Messrs. J. Markham, H. M. Vice-Consul, W. H. Fittock, J. Mongan, J. Gibson, R. Hamilton, E. Schmidt, R. J. Fearon and J. W. Wood.

The Secretary read a paper contributed by D. B. Robertson, Esq., entitled "Cotton in China," in which after noticing the references to the plant in Chinese books from the earliest period of their literature, he proceeded to trace its spread from the Southern and Western provinces to the North and specially to this valley. Its introduction here was somewhat curious. A certain lady named Hwang, who lived some five hundred years back, having passed a considerable share of her life in the provinces of Kwangtung and Fokien, where she learned to appreciate the advantages of the cultivation of Cotton, returned to Sunkiang, her native town, (a place well known to many of our readers) and there distributed the seeds of the plant which now forms the carpet of this fertile valley from August to November. In the city of Shanghai, there is a temple dedicated to her memory, where she is worshipped to this day as the great benefactor of the province. The writer goes on to describe the whole process of cultivation and subsequent preparation, from the sowing of the seed to the conversion of the yarn into cloth, detailing the expenses attendant upon each step. He then proceeds to point out the great districts of production, giving a return of their respective yields, relatively to the extent of land under cultivation. This is followed by another return of the average quantity of Cotton annually exported from this province, which is estimated at about 359,850 piculs and allowing that one third is kept for its own consumption and for the manufacture of goods afterwards exported, the whole yield of the province is estimated at 480,0 ,0 piculs or 28,500 tons. Every one is aware of the difficulty of obtaining reliable statistics in China, but this may be considered a fair approximation to the truth, as much trouble was taken to procure the best information on the subject from official returns.

This was followed by a paper "on the small Chinese lark" contributed by R. Swinhoe, Esq., of Amoy, giving a very full description of the appearance and habits of this interesting little songster, so much prized by the Chinese. The bird, though nearly allied to the *Alanda Malabarica* and the *Al. dulcivox* is new to naturalists and Mr. Swinhoe proposes to call it the *Alanda Cœlivox*, very properly objecting to the term *Sinensis*, as being altogether too indefinite. It is only found in some of the provinces in China, is unknown here except as a captive, but is common all over the province of Fokien; how far South it may be found is not yet ascertained.

We have been requested by the Council of the Society to offer their cordial thanks to those members of the community who so readily and liberally responded to the appeal made in these columns a few weeks back, for assistance in the publication of their Journal. A large number of names has been added to the list of subscribers, and it is now confidently hoped that no delay will take place in the regular issue of the work.

We believe some little mis-apprehension exists as to the requirements made of members, or the duties believed to be imposed by membership, and we are anxious to dispel this, because we feel assured it prevents the adhesion of many, whose assistance as annual subscribers would be very valuable to the Society. It consists in the belief, evidently very common, that considerable literary or scientific acquirements are necessary to constitute worthy membership, and that without these a mere interest in the welfare of the Society and the work it proposes to perform, is not a sufficient claim for admission. Now we can assure any who imagine this to be the case that the founders of the Society did not profess such attainments themselves; far less did they contemplate them as a qualification for membership in others. On their part we may unaffectedly disclaim any such pretension. They were actuated by a desire to collect and combine information upon the numberless objects of interest around us, to prosecute enquiry, to stimulate research, to give something like permanence to the results of such labor and to add one more to the many rills of information which help to swell the great stream of human knowledge. If in addition to this work, the existence of the Society should induce any in this rapidly-increasing community to turn their attention to a study of the interesting country in which we are living, and the remarkable people by whom we are surrounded, if it can direct the restless activity of the Western mind upon the vast storehouse of material on the threshold of which we stand, if it can create an appetite for knowledge, a love of enquiry, habits of thought and earnestness in any, it will be effecting a further and a very important result. There is no greater pleasure than the acquisition of knowledge, no more powerful mental gymnastic than the pursuit of truth. On the other hand no intellectual condition is so unworthy and unenviable as the untroubled repose of ignorance.

ADVICES were received on the 21st by the U. S. frigate *Mississippi* from the neighbourhood of Yeddo.

The *Loch Lomond* went ashore on the 5th on Saratoga Spit about 20 miles down the bay of Yeddo, and owing to continued boisterous weather no assistance could be rendered to her for some days, and she appears to have settled so deeply in the sands that it is doubtful if she can be got off again. She was discharging her cargo and specie into lighters which would partly be received by the *Countess of Seafield*.

The passengers by the unfortunate vessel, notwithstanding the proclamation of H. M. Consul General have been compelled to take a native house on shore at a place called Tokohama set apart by the Japanese authorities for foreigners. It is however situated on the opposite side of the bay from Kanagawa, the port according to the treaty, and, by land, ten miles distant from it. Some jetties, a Custom-house, and houses for native and foreign merchants are in course of construction there, but nothing of any importance is exposed in any of the stalls as yet opened. The traders appear to be either the agents or entirely under the control of the Government, and quite disappoint the expectants of cheap curios or merchandize by the uniform demand of extravagantly high prices and by way of setting an example to their simple minded and virtuous people the Government begin by demanding a clean Mexican dollar in exchange for an itzibou of rather less than a third of its intrinsic worth. It is this step which has probably led to Mr. Alcock's stringent proclamation.*

The *Carthage* was to leave in a few days but was not to take letters.

As far as general trade is concerned, matters are completely at a stand-still. Whether the evident reluctance of the Japanese to ratify the treaty arises from a fear and jealousy of Foreigners really entertained by their Government, or whether these irregularities are more owing to simple impatient greed on their part, remains to be seen.

All who have had anything to do with the powers that be in this much flattered part of the world represent them, from first to last, as not indeed too high minded and liberal to trade, but as such inveterate jobbers and tricksters that even an enlightened view of their own self interest, will not induce in them the minimum of honesty requisite for carrying on commercial intercourse with their more civilized neighbours.

* We are unable to give a copy of the Notification herein, but will probably do so next week.

WE learn from a private source that Mr. Alcock exchanged Ratifications at Yedo on the 11th inst. The Official copy of the Treaty has not yet come to hand for publication.

We have been favored with the copy of a letter from H. M. Consul at Nagasaki to the British Merchants of that place on the subject of the new Currency Proclamation which we are compelled, at the latest moment, to postpone.

THE difficulty in our commercial relations with Japan is the "*currency* question" but what the Currency in this Island so recently opened up to European trade may be, is very difficult to understand or to define. Up to the 1st July the Mexican dollar was taken at Japan Taels four and seven tenths which however was made payable in paper money redeemable we believe at three months after its issue. The natives were not allowed to receive Silver money at all, so that all payments to them had to be made in this paper money and at what rate *they* received payment from their own Government we have no means of knowing, but a notice issued early in the year stated that the paper money would be paid at a discount of 20 per cent, viz., paper issued at 4.7 per Mexican dollar would be received only at the rate of about 5.9. At least such seems to have been the intention of the Japanese Financiers but we do not know whether they found any foreigners willing to agree in their view of the question. The Mexican dollars received by the Treasury at Nagasaki appear to have been sent to the Imperial mint at Yeddo to be coined, and if our memory be not in fault we believe that the difference contemplated by the U. S. negociators under Commodore Perry was to be about 6 per cent as a seignorage in favor of the Japanese Government which was not an unreasonable proposal.

To the Chinese guilds in former days, 2 Japanese Taels appear to have been issued for the dollar, and naturally the rate lately current at Nagasaki greatly enhanced the value of dollars and gave the importers of them a great advantage in providing the means for buying the produce of the country.

The proposals now agitated though very different in appearance seems to have one end in view, viz. to make the Mexican dollar equal only to 1,600 cash —the Japanese cash being mostly iron and understood to be worth at the most 4,800 to the dollar really probably 5,000 or 6,000.

This end will be gained either by issuing the Japan taels at the rate of four and seven tenths for *three* (instead of *one*) dollar, or a new coin the Inchou at two to the dollar: this latter coin being about half the value as silver bullion of the Mexican dollar, has some appearance of keeping to the letter of the treaty, however widely it may depart from the spirit of it.

Holders of Japanese paper money issued at 4.7 for 1 dollar will have the right of course to *ask* for 3 dollars now, at all events allowing the 20 per cent, but the Treasuries appear generally empty and we would not give much for the chance of our Japanese friends agreeing to this mode of working.

In Kanagawa the attempt has been made to force the direct Exchange of the dollar for the itzebou, a coin of about a third the weignt and inferior purity of silver and really worth probably about 1,600 cash.

One thing is very certain. It is beyond the power of any legislature to fix an arbitrary value on coins without reference to their intrinsic value, the attempt to do so is a great blow to fair and open commerce and a direct encouragement to irregular and illicit traffic of every kind. It is impossible to suppose for a moment, that such preposterous differences in value are proposed by the Japanese only with a fair design of keeping their currency in their own country. They may think that as strangers are coming peaceably under the Treaty the more they are "taken in" the better; and we can only hope that time experience and the good endeavours of H. M. Consul General there may bring them to a more reasonable way of thinking *and acting*.

WHERE ARE THE WATER CARTS? Echo answers,—"ask the Municipal Council!" During the sunny and windy weather that has prevailed lately, the dust on the roads of the settlement, particularly the Bund, has been an intolerable nuisance to those who ride in carriages or on horseback, to the humble pedestrian and to those who stay at home. The roads ought to be well watered two or three times a day—not spinkled merely. Some good natured parties have lately used their fire-engines for the purpose, a practice worthy of frequent repetition, and imitation by the Agents of Fire Insurance Companies. It would save the hose from destruction and keep the engine in efficient working order in case of fire. The offices at home would, surely, gratefully pay the charge for coolies. But, where are the Water Carts?

Speaking of the Bund, how does the Extension Scheme get on?

NINGPO.

A FRESH English Convoy Company has been established at Chinhae by a man who lately got into trouble in the South. He has apparently come up from Foochow to succeed Austin & Co. He owns a boat of about 15 tons called the *Swanpoon*, with temporary papers from the Consul at Foochow; besides which he has hired a couple of Ningpo boats and armed them. With this material he has started in business and by placard he pretends to give convoy and protection to the trading junks and boats which clear out at Chinhae.

The abuses that have sprung out of this vile trade have been frequently adverted to in this Journal, and recently in the Consular case of Austin & Co. when the Court decreed that all boats, lorchas, or vessels engaged in that trade should be withdrawn within 10 days from the waters of Tinghae, Sinkiamoon, and the fishing stations of the Chusan Archipelago under a penalty of 5,000 dollars.

The presence of the Admiral in that neighbourhood will we trust lead to an stop being put to these piratical practices.

The Cantonese crews of the West coast boats are still going on plundering right and left. They seem to care very little for their authorities, the other day as the Taoutai was passing in the street, his sedan chair happened to jog a Canton sailor who was stooping down, he got up and abused the Taoutai, shaking his fist at him all the time. He was seized and after having been bambooed at the Taoutai's yamun, he was put into a cangue just outside the yamun gate; but the man being a powerful chap broke the slender cangue in two and made off, he has since been recaught and has been put into a heavier cangue for three months.

The Ningpo shipping list will be found in another column. We shall continue it regularly, in future, as it comes to hand.

Inquiries are made regarding the probable effect of the Italian war on the coming silk crop of Lombardy and Piedmont. As this branch of industry, unlike the generality of agricultural pursuits, is not exposed to much actual damage from the movements of conflicting armies, any disturbance it may experience must be looked for chiefly from the disinclination of capitalists to make advances to the usual extent for its prosecution. Cocoons, therefore, are expected to be cheap, because the reelers will limit their investments, and such losses as are sustained will thus fall upon the country growers. The amount of production is not likely for the present to be interfered with. In relation to the natural prospects of the crop it is as yet too early to form an opinion, but the general indications do not seem to be favourable. From the middle to the end of June is the critical period. It is quite certain that the old disease has already re-appeared in many places both in Italy and France, and the accounts from Lyons state that in particularly early localities where the fourth stage has been attained great mortality has been experienced. In less advanced districts the complaints are not numerous, but it is in the last stage that the malady usually developes itself. From Spain and Naples the reports are of a similar character. It must be borne in mind, however, that all who write upon the subject are interested in creating high prices. Still there appears little doubt that in Italy this year less seed has been laid than usual, owing to its cost and the general distrust of its quality consequent upon recent experience.—*Times.*

THE ROYAL MINT.—An unexampled amount of activity exists at the Mint, in consequence of the great demand for silver coin. Seven presses are constantly engaged in stamping, and they throw off nearly a million of pieces per week. Foreign mints are busily employed in the creation of small money, while the mints of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras are being enlarged to double their original sizes, in order to meet the strain which is likely, under the new organization of of things in those presidencies, to come upon them. The enlarged Calcutta Mint will boast twenty-four coining presses—three times as many as the Royal Mint possesses—and will be capable of producing 600,000 coins per day. This may give some notion of the gigantic scale upon which things must be arranged to meet the requirements of the Indian empire.—*London Paper.*

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NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED FROM

June
21,—Concurrent, (Da. bq.), Davidson, Macao.
,—Eleonore, (Sw. bq.), Almfelt, Whampoa.
25,—Ewerctta, (Br. bq.), Montgomerie, Shanghai.
July
8,—Shan-tung, (Br. bq.), Baldry, Shanghai.
8,—Oceanica, (Br. bq.), Richardson, Amoy,
9,—Vilhelmine, (Da. bg.), Benedictsen, Formosa.
9,—Wide Awake, (Br. sh.), Young, Shanghai.
9,—Ijatiliong, (Du. bq.), Glendenning, Amoy.
15,—Celestial, (Br. sh.), Brait, ——.
16,—Blue Jay, (Br. bq). Tucker, Amoy.
17,—Wodan, (Da. sh.), Mathiessen, Shanghai.

DEPARTED FOR

July
16,—Vilhelmine, (Da. bg.), Benedictsen, Foochow.
16,—Concurrent, (Da. bq.), Davidson, Macao.
16,—Eleonore, (Sw, bq), Almfelt, Hongkong.
16,—Ewerctta, (Br. bq.), Montgomerie, H'kong.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Kitty Simpson, (Am. sh.), Independence, (Br. bg.), Siwa, (Ha. bq.), Malacca, (Ha. bq.), Ville de Bale, (Fr. sh.), Pielades, (Du. bq.), Gustav, (Ha. bg.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PICTURE OF SHANGHAI,
BY T. F. BEDWELL.

THERE not being a sufficient number of Subscribers to defray the expense of having the above Picture lithographed, it is still to be seen at this Office, where Subscriptions will be received until further notice.

Colored Lithograph Copies, Tls. 4 each—deliverable at home or here.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

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tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

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AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

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MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

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FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
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CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
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16mr SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 16	Rémi	B. str.	322	Cowie	Nagasaki	July —	Ballast	Rémi, Schmidt & Cie
.. 16	Mencius	B. ship	507	Williamson	Swatow	.. —	Sugar, &c.	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 16	Horatio	A. ship	460	Palmer	Hongkong	.. —	Sundries	Isaac M. Bull and Co
.. 17	Magicienne	H. M. str			Chusan Islands			
.. 17	Hesperian	A. bark	577	Blanchard	Adelaide	May 28	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 18	Livingston	B. ship	535	Paynn	Swatow	July 12		Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 18	Nonpareil	A. ship		Green	San Francisco	May 23		Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 19	Egmont	B. ship	767	Gibson	Nagasaki	July 15	Sundries	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 20	Magdalena	B. bark	324	Kofoed	Chefoo		do	A. R. Tilby
.. 21	Mississippi	U. S. str		Nicholson	Kanagawa			
.. 21	Quatre Brass	Du. bk	286	Bondix	Japan	July 16		
.. 21	Patriotess	B. bark	287	Russell	Amoy	.. 12	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy and Co

DEPARTURES
From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 16	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 16	Cygnet	A. ship	498	Moses	Batavia & Sing.	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 17	Hesper (H. M. st. sto. sh.)			Loane	Hongkong		
.. 17	Maryland	A. bark	200	Crosby	Nagasaki & Kanagawa	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 17	Nimrod	B. bark	234	Corbett	Fuchau	do	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 17	Troas	B. ship	663	Holmes	Nagasaki	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 20	Minnita	Ha. bg.	200	Bramslow	Ningpo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Macassar	Ha. bk	406	Godge	do	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 20	Hersilia	B. ship	623	Sadler	London	Tea & Sun	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 21	New York	B. bark	536	Jouhin	Swatow	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 21	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Parrott	Fuchau	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. —	Magicienne	H. M. str		Yonge			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR
And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Abdul Medjid	June 19	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Admiral	June 4	B. bark	412	Pie	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	London	Imdt.
Albertine	July 10	Ha. sh.	626	Kruger	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Amazone	May 30	Ha. bg.	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co...........	Whampoa	eld 21st
Amazone	July 13	Ha. bk	266	Reese	Siemssen and Co...........		
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Turner	Johnson and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick			
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co		
Challenger	July 2	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	London	
Chicora	June 21	B. ship	453	Fitzgerald	Harkort and Co	Amoy	
Chieftain	July 2	B. bark	442	Maclean	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Collingwood	June 21	B. brig	270	Spence	Captain	Fuchau	eld 20th
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steel	Russell and Co		
Cornelia L. Bevan	July 14	A. bark	330	Pedersen	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams an Co		
Day-spring	May 31	B. bark	375	Knowles	Dent and Co		
Dennis Hill	May 17	B. bark	348	Atkin	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Nagasaki	23d inst
Diana	June 4	B. ship	520	McNielage	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Duck	May 20	B. schr	145	Prowse	Reiss and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Easter Star	July 14	A. ship	1017	Jones	David Sassoon Sons and Co ..		
Eastern State	July 7	B. ship	813	Kilburn	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Eastfield	June 19	B. bark	434	Copland	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Edouard & Julie	June 19	Belg. sh	526	Mennen	Lindsay and Co		
Egmont	July 19	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Emma	June 18	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewen	Wm. Hargreaves............		
Fairy	July 10	A. bark	629	Blish	Olyphant and Co...........		
Falcon	July 7	B. ship	793	Maxton	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	London	
Fanny Kirchner	July 2	Old. bk	477	Block	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Forest Queen	June 2	B. ship	839	Grisdale	Bower, Hanbury and Co......	Singapore	eld 8th
Formosa	July 15	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent ..	Hongkong	2d prox.*
Friendship	July 10	Sia. bk	700	Starr	A. R. Tilby		
Georgiana	July 7	B. ship	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh.	463	Le Balle	Vaucher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Burkett	Wm. Hargreaves............		
Giovannina	May 24	Sar. bg	240	Oneto	Dent and Co		
Goldfinder	July 13	Sia. sh	300	Silva	A. R. Tilby		
Helena	July 3	Da. bk	260	Simons	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hesperian	July 17	A. bark	577	Blanchard	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
India	June 17	Swe. bk	491	Funch	Russell and Co	Swatow	eld 22d
John Brightman	July 13	B. ship	373	Ewert	Order		
Lady Inglis	June 6	B. bark	376	Twizell	Gilman and Co.............		
Lady-Raglan	May 21	B. ship	729	Worden	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	Manila	eld 21st
Leontine	June 19	Bre. bk	294	Schweitzer	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Lina	July 1	Bre. bk	426	Meyer	Siemssen and Co...........		
Livingston	July 18	B. ship	535	Paynn	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Lizzie Jarvie	July 13	N.G. sh	324	Rinpar	Lindsay and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co.............		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	273	Prance	Harkort and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	June 23	Sia. bk	450	Pickrell	A. R. Tilby		
Magdalena	July 20	B. bark	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby...............		
Main	June 11	Ha. bg.	104	Fredericksen	Siemssen and Co...........		
Mary & Louisa	July 9	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co		
Marie	May 30	Bre. bk	334	Schwartje	Siemssen and Co...........		
Marie	May 19	Fr. bk.	252	Thin	Vaucher, Frères		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218				
Mencius	July 16	B. ship	507	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain....................	*Tug*	
Minna	May 24	A. schr	299	Smith	Captain....................		
Miranda	July 4	Pru. bg	186	Waller	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Hongkong	Early
Neville	May 3	B. ship	715	Kerr	Reiss & Co	London	
Nonpareil	July 18	A. ship		Green	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
N. B. Palmer	July 4	A. ship	1396	Frisbie	Russell and Co	New York	
Ocean Queen	July 11	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	A. R. Tilby		
Ora	May 31	Ha. bg.	148	Peters	Siemssen and Co...........		
Palmerston	June 19	B. bark	397	Peters	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Patriotess	July 21	B. bark	287	Russell	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Persia	July 1	B. ship	661	Parnall	A. R. Tilby		
Pruth	June 4	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Quatre Brass	July 21	Du. bk	286	Bondix			
Radnagore	June 17	B. ship	727	Manning	Russell and Co		
Reinhard	July 6	Bre. sh	638	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rémi	July 16	B. str.	322	Cowie	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Hkong v. Amoy	
Rubens	June 19	B. ship	403	Young	Dent and Co		
Sea Witch	June 6	B. bark	337	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Senator	July 2	N.G. bk	280	Slocomb	Lindsay and Co		
Shanghae	July 10	Sp. bk	264	Galdiz	F Loureiro		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1160	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Southern Belle	May 28	B. bark	541	Benson	Johnson and Co	London	Early
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1134	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co......	London	Early
Tell	June 7	Ha. bk	286	Koch	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	eld 21st
Thetis	July 9	Du. bk	300	Visser	Harkort and Co	Nagasaki	27th inst
Tung Yu	July 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Typhoon	June 25	Pru. bg	210	Meincke	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	30th inst
Wagoola	June 8	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Water Witch	June 6	B. bark	236	Hodge	Dent and Co		
Wild Flower	July 3	B. bark	478	Bain	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
William	June 21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co..............		
Windward	May 16	A. ship	818	Smith	Russell and Co.............	New York	
Witch	July 8	A. bark	410	Holtman	Siemssen and Co...........		
Witch of the Seas	May 31	Bre. bk	391	Baxter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Zephyr	July 9	B. schr	148	Roper	Dent and Co		
Zwaluw	July 7	Du. bk	300	Bloem	Captain	Nagasaki	27th inst
98 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Fury....................	H M p-whl st sl	6	..	..	J E Commerell	515
Inflexible..............	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Du Chayla	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Tricault	400
Norzagaray	H I M steamer	..	348	..	Lespès	..
Mississippi	U S steam frigate	13	..	300	W C Nicholson	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Stornoway, 16th March; Ballarat, 24th do.; Chieftain, 31st do.; Marion, 11th April; Assyrian, 11th do.; Strathmore, 19th do.; Wynaud, 10th May; and Wellington, 18th do.

Deal—Earl of Southesk, 27th Feby.; and Choice, 10th April.

Liverpool—Oberon, (*vid* St. Johns), 10th April; Laughing Water, 29th do.; Friar Tuck, 3d May; and Spirit of the Age, 12th May.

Cardiff—Gallilee, 3d Feby.
Sunderland—Chryseis, 18th March.
Plymouth—Flying Spray, 6th May.
Swansea—Conheath, 6th May.
Shields—Cleveland, 12th March.
New York—Kate Hastings, 4th May.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone................................	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS OF WAR IN THE GULF OF PE-CHE-LI AND AT KIN-TANG OR LOO-KONG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Algerine (85)	H M gun-boat	3	..	50	Lieut W Arthur	80
Assistance	H M st. t'p ship	6	..	113	Wm A J Heath	400
Banterer (79)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut John Jenkins........	60
Chesapeake	H M st-frigate	..	..	..	Rear-Adml: J. Hope, C.B., Capt G O. Willes......	..
Coromandel	H M dispt.-boat	5	..	50	Butler	150
Cruiser............	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea...........	60
Forester (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	43	Lieut A J Innes	60
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Highflyer............	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	Capt C F A Shadwell, C B ..	250
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Magicienne	H M steamer	16	..	220	Yonge	400
Nimrod	H M dispt.-boat	6	..	..	Lieut R J Wynniatt	180
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C J Balfour	60
Plover (86)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37		60
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J W Whitshed	60
Powhatan............	U S steam-frigate	..	..	..	Commodore J. Tattnell .. Geo. F Pearson	..
Toeywan (B. str.)..........	chd. by U S govt	..	..	..		

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850	....	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	22
1851	....	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	1
1852	....	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	si-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	si-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	si-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	si-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	si-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	} 16 {	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	si-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	11	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	si-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,	....	....	69,431,000	25,076
1853-54,	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	25,978,114	25,985,527	51,317,003	[illegible]
1858-59,	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. — TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
.... 1847-48, ...	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
.... 1848-49, ...	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
.... 1849-50, ...	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
.... 1850-51, ...	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
.... 1851-52, ...	....	....	31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
.... 1852-53, ...	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
.... 1853-54, ...	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
.... 1854-55, ...	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
.... 1855-56, ...	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,189
.... 1856-57, ...	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
.... 1857-58, ...	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,609
.... 1858-59, ...	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1858, *to 30th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*, ...	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES.	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, ...	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, ...	211,661	....	211,661	} 54.935
COASTWISE, ...	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA, ...	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85.970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,
From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London......	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do........	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,
From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*
From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str., ...	812	.... Hongkong	1,657
......	....	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....

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